

within the time prescribed by the administrative law judge, and shall be served in accordance with § 655.1030 of this part.

(d) Amicus curiae participation or intervention by interested parties may be permitted by the administrative law judge in his/her discretion pursuant to 29 CFR 18.10. If such participation is granted, the amicus curiae and/or intervenor shall serve all documents and be served by the parties in accordance with § 655.1030 of this part. In no event, however, shall such participation be permitted to delay the proceedings beyond the deadline specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

§ 655.1040 Decision and order of administrative law judge.

(a) Within 90 calendar days after receipt of the transcript of the hearing, the administrative law judge shall issue a decision.

(b) The decision of the administrative law judge shall include a statement of findings and conclusions, with reasons and basis therefore, upon each material issue presented on the record. The decision shall also include an appropriate order which may affirm, deny, reverse, or modify, in whole or in part, the determination of the Administrator; the reason or reasons for such order shall be stated in the decision.

(c) The administrative law judge, in accordance with § 655.940 (d) and (e) of this part, shall impose upon the employer the burden of proving the validity of and compliance with the attestation.

(d) If the administrative law judge finds that the employer has failed to pay the required wage rate or has provided an attestation which is materially false, the judge shall order that the employer be disqualified from employing F-1 students.

(e) In the event that the Administrator's determination(s) of wage violation(s) is based upon a wage determination obtained by the Administrator from ETA during the investigation (paragraph (b)(6) of appendix A of subpart J of this part), the administrative law judge shall not determine the prevailing wage rate *de novo*, but shall, based on the evidence (including the ETA administrative record), either ac-

cept the wage determination or vacate the wage determination. If the wage determination is vacated, the administrative law judge shall remand the case to the Administrator, who may then refer the matter to ETA and, upon the issuance of a new wage determination by ETA, resubmit the case to the administrative law judge. Under no circumstances shall source data obtained in confidence by ETA, or the names of establishments contacted by ETA, be submitted into evidence or otherwise disclosed.

(f) The administrative law judge shall not render determinations as to the legality of a regulatory provision or the constitutionality of a statutory provision.

(g) The decision shall be served on all parties in person or by certified or regular mail.

§ 655.1045 Secretary's review of administrative law judge's decision.

(a) Any party desiring review of the decision and order of an administrative law judge shall petition the Secretary to review the decision and order. To be effective, such petition must be received by the Secretary within 30 calendar days of the date of the decision and order. Copies of the petition shall be served on all parties and the administrative law judge.

(b) No particular form is prescribed for any petition for the Secretary's review permitted by this subpart. However, any such petition shall:

- (1) Be dated;
- (2) Be typewritten or legibly written;
- (3) Specify the issue or issues stated in the administrative law judge decision and order giving rise to such petition;
- (4) State the specific reason or reasons why the party petitioning for review believes such decision and order are in error;
- (5) Be signed by the party filing the petition or by an authorized representative of such party;
- (6) Include the address at which such party or authorized representative desires to receive further communications relating thereto; and
- (7) Attach copies of the administrative law judge's decision and order, and any other record documents which